

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JULY 26

## THE ISSUE.

THE REAL ISSUE INVOLVED IN TODAY'S ELECTION IS:  
"SHALL THE SALOON BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS IN HAWAII?"

DO NOT BE SIDE-TRACKED!  
DO NOT BE FOOLED BY SIDE ISSUES.  
THE SALOON IS ON TRIAL TODAY. THE JURY WHICH IS TO TRY THE CASE CONSISTS OF THE VOTERS OF HAWAII.

EVERY VOTER WHO BELIEVES THAT THE SALOON IS GUILTY OF BEING THE CAUSE OF MOST OF THE SIN, MISERY AND POVERTY IN THE WORLD, SHOULD VOTE "YES" TODAY AND HELP PUT THE SALOON WHERE IT BELONGS—OUT OF BUSINESS!

## ONE THING OR THE OTHER.

The hair-splitting over the plebiscite question must come to an end on Tuesday morning and the voter will then have to decide one way or the other; whether he will vote for the cause of the saloonkeeper or for the cause of the ones who would stop the legalized selling and manufacturing of intoxicating liquor in the Territory.

It is either one thing or the other.  
Either your vote will be to permit the saloon to continue in business or to shut it up.

There are a great many people in Hawaii who do not believe that the best method of curbing the drink evil comes in prohibition, but, as the matter has been put up to the voters of this Territory, there is no way whereby anyone can steer a middle course. What is wanted and what must be given is a straight "yes" or "no" to the one question: Do we want prohibition?

If you are opposed to the saloon; if you believe that for the best interests of Hawaii the saloon must go; if you do not want to be in with the same crowd as run the saloons of Hawaii; if you believe that temperance is better than intemperance and that a closed saloon is better than one running at full blast, you must mark your ballot "Yes."

There is no middle course. If you vote at all you either vote for a saloonless Hawaii or a Hawaii suffering under one form or another of license.

Should your vote bring a victory to the saloon, there is no assurance that the present liquor law will be allowed to remain untempered with. The crowd that you will be associated with tried desperately to wipe out the best features of the present law only a few months ago. They had solemnly agreed not to do so, but their pledge held them only until they thought they had the power to do as they wished. If you want to give that crowd more power than they already have, vote against prohibition and strengthen their hand.

If you believe that prohibition is worth trying; if you think that conditions would be improved without the constantly degrading presence of the liquor seller, vote for prohibition.

## COMPREHENSIVE LAW NEEDED.

In Denver the courts have decided that when a man drives an auto, and is reckless in its handling so that a fatal accident results to the passengers, that he is guilty of involuntary manslaughter and he is sent to prison for a year. In Honolulu an auto driver runs down a pedestrian in the streets, speeds away from his victim and only through diligent police activity is captured, and his case is nolle prossed by the judge on the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney because "there is no law against it." Elsewhere auto tragedies are covered by a severe law which empowers the police to charge a chauffeur who runs down and maims a pedestrian with assault. The court is called upon only to decide whether it is established that the auto did strike the pedestrian, and conviction and sentence follow. The question of whether the chauffeur's speed was fast, slow or moderate, is only incidental to the main issue of whether or not the chauffeur while driving the machine, struck the pedestrian. The law in Hawaii compels a victim's friends or family to establish to a hair's breadth certainty the rate of speed at which the auto was being driven and if it was being driven within the speed limits law, convictions rarely follow, and sentences are almost nil. Here the speed must be established, the fact that a pedestrian was maimed being incidental to the establishment of the speed rate. There is absolute necessity on the part of the legislature to give careful consideration to the lack of laws on the question of the use of public thoroughfares by motor-driven vehicles.

## DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITY.

It will not do to take the endorsement of Governor Harmon for the presidency, by the Ohio Democrats, as merely a good-natured and unmeaning bringing forward of a "favorite son," thinks The Nation. There can be no doubt that the Ohio governor stands as the most promising presidential candidate of his party now in sight. His firm and clear attitude on the tariff, his vigor and honesty and skill as an administrator, his success in running down rascals and making political corruption in Ohio unsafe as well as odious, mark him as a man to be reckoned with. In presenting him before the country the Ohio Democrats called special attention to his own phrase, "guilt is personal." These were the words he used when, as special counsel appointed by President Roosevelt, he urged a legal process against Secretary Morton of Roosevelt's own cabinet. It will be remembered that the delicate Roosevelt would not permit such rough methods to be used against a friend. As he is said to have expressed it, he "would not throw Paul Morton to the wolves." But it is certain that Governor Harmon's rugged honesty and directness on that occasion would be recalled to his credit if he were to be the nominee of the Democrats two years from now. The immediate question is that of his reelection as governor; but national questions certainly will be injected.

## REGULATION VS. PROHIBITION.

For many years the liquor business in Hawaii has been regulated, and "Regulation has failed to regulate."

Is it not about time to try some other method of cutting down the evil results arising from the use of liquor?

"Prohibition does not prohibit," but it lessens the use of liquor, and that is what is being sought.

There will be blind pigs and illicit stills under prohibition; but so there are under regulation—three hundred and more of them. There will be no more under prohibition than under regulation—probably many fewer, because the main source of supply will be gone—but the saloons will be wiped out, and the saloons sell more liquor in the aggregate than do all the blind pigs; therefore prohibition will reduce the consumption of liquor.

Regulation has proved a failure, now let's give the other scheme a trial. Vote "Yes" today and give us a chance to try what prohibition of the saloon will do.

## OUR YACHT DID IT.

Hawaii congratulates Captain Wilder and his crew on the excellent showing made by the yacht Hawaii, winner of the third transpacific race. Captain Wilder and his men have demonstrated that they know their business and the Hawaii has proven her speed and sea-going qualities by beating out both her competitors in the long race from San Pedro.

Yachting is one of the sports in Hawaii that has always been clean. Undoubtedly it is largely on this account that the people have displayed so much interest in the game and have watched with such eagerness for the Hawaii to round Diamond Head and come home with the winner's pennant. Another reason is that the Hawaii was built by the people and belongs to them. Our yacht won.

The editor of the Hilo Tribune, finding something in The Friend over the signature of John G. Woolley that displeased him, has advised his readers to vote against prohibition. Allowing for the sake of argument that Mr. Woolley was wrong in what he wrote, does that affect the merits or the demerits of prohibition in any way?

## BISHOP BENTARICK AND THE SALOON.

"I would like to say that in a city such as New York for example, much may be said about a certain class of saloon being the poor man's club, but that can not be said of country saloons in these Islands; and I believe it would be far the best interests of the people if they were abolished and the peddling of liquor on plantations made an offense punishable by imprisonment," said Bishop Bentarick, in his now famous letter to The Advertiser.

Yet, saloonkeepers throughout the Territory are parading Bishop Bentarick as their staunch ally.

If you have been tempted to vote against prohibition today, remember that you will be ranging yourself—whether you mean to or not—on the side of the saloon.

"Wipe out the country saloon," says Bishop Bentarick.

"Hurrah for the Bishop. He is fighting for us," shouts every country saloonkeeper in Hawaii today.

"The native Hawaiians, it is regrettable to state, are rapidly dying out."—Richard Ivers, in San Francisco Chronicle.

Today a great effort will be made by Hawaiians and those who would not have their race blotted out, to stop one of the great causes of the "regrettable" state of affairs mentioned by Mr. Ivers.

It must be an interesting experience for the Solid Fourteen to be continually portrayed in the Calf Pen every day. How they would welcome a new member among them.

Honolulu has a number of first-class tourist hotels, such as the Pleasanton; the MacDonald, the Hau Tree, Vida Villa, the Seaview and a number of others. These places are patronized by tourists in large numbers. Not one of them has a bar or sells intoxicants, yet one of the favorite arguments against prohibition is that no first-class hotel can be maintained without the profits off the wine list and the barroom.

It must be pleasant for the Honolulu druggists to know that the anti-prohibitionists are warning the people that their stores will be worse booze shops than the present day saloon, in the event of a prohibitory law being enacted.

Hilo, having been cleansed of the plague through the vigorous measures taken by the board of health, is now in a position to throw stones. The Tribune has already heaved the first brick at Honolulu.

## Roses and Gin.

By H. M. Ayres.

When this morning you are voting and the booth you enter in, you'll perhaps be sorely puzzled on which side your faith to pin. While in doubt call up two pictures, as perchance you've done before: One, a polished bar-room counter; one, a rose-hung cottage door. See, behind the first, a portly, pursey, bloated, leering man; you've spent all your money with him and to walk is all you can. You say, "Jim, let's have a dollar 'till tomorrow, I'm all in." He says, "I ain't lending money but I'll stand a drink of gin." You decline; he grows insulting—dignity is put to rout, and when you attempt to reason, he politely throws you out. Then the other picture gaze on. See a woman by the door, watching down the moon-white roadway, as she's often done before. Presently she sees one coming who to her is near and dear; reeling, dusty, torn and beastly—victim of Friend Jim's good cheer. Though he's neither sense nor money, though his wits are steeped in gin, quite unlike his friend, the bar-keep, the woman gently leads him in. When these pictures you have studied, you won't falter at the poll, but will carry home this evening, breath of roses on your soul.

## MARGARET OSWALD TELLS ABOUT US

In Dramatic Review Lauds the Islands as the Greatest Place on Earth.

The San Francisco Dramatic Mirror of July 9 has the following enthusiastic description of Hawaii, told by Miss Margaret Oswald, the leading lady of the McRae stock company. The interview is:

In speaking of my trip I can not help but repeat Miss Margaret Anglin's sentiment regarding Honolulu: "It is truly the garden spot of the earth," and is rightly named the "Paradise of the Pacific." In approaching Honolulu with my company I did so with a feeling of apprehension and delight—apprehension as to whether the people of the island would appreciate the high-class dramatic productions, and delight at having the opportunity of playing before an audience composed of sixty-two varieties of nationalities. And I can assure you that it was a great pleasure to myself and my company to realize that we met with phenomenal success both artistically and financially, playing as we did for fifteen weeks to almost capacity business at every performance. The newspapers treated us beautifully, and the hospitality of the Hawaiians is beyond description. The Sunday following our first performance Mr. McRae, my manager, was met by a number of the leading citizens, who insisted on his arranging for myself and company to accompany them on a ninety-four-mile automobile ride around the Island of Oahu. To describe the beauties of this wonderful ride would occupy almost every page of your valuable paper. I can now easily forget every other automobile ride that I ever took. We were all so elated over our trip around the Island of Oahu that Mr. McRae decided to take the company on a visit to the other Islands three in number, toward the end of our engagement at Honolulu. The necessary bookings were made and we left the city one morning on the steamer Mauna Kea, amid a shower of leis made up of almost every flower imaginable, the native band playing "Aloha Oe."

Our first stop was Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii. Hilo is a picturesque little town, situated on the beautiful crescent Bay of Hilo, and most inviting in its freshness. Tropical foliage is here at its brightest, and is most effectively luxuriant; coconut and banana and royal palm and flowers all are mingled in a mass of foliage that seems to cover the city. We closed our four days' engagement there with the glorious anticipation of visiting the wonder of the Pacific, the active volcano of Kilauea. We left the Hilo Hotel early Sunday morning in six automobiles, and rode for three hours on a roadbed of solid lava. We arrived at the Volcano House, where we enjoyed a most sumptuous dinner, prepared for us by the prominent sugar plantation owners of the Island, and after lunch we arranged for clothing and mules to visit the volcano. To describe the wonders of this great caldron would be impossible; here eternal fires glow and throb in a pit a thou-

sand feet or more in diameter. I was so enchanted by the scene that I persuaded Mr. McRae and some of the more enthusiastic members of the company to remain with me on the edge of the crater until the wee, sma' hours of the morning. Most of the company rode back on the mules and horses provided for us, but I myself walked the entire distance of three miles over lava beds and up the sides of crags and mountains back to the Volcano House. We next visited the Island of Maui, where we played two nights in Wailuku, a picturesque little place, situated at the mouth of the famous Iao Valley, better known as the Yosemite of Hawaii, overshadowed by Haleakala (the House of the Sun) the largest extinct volcano in the world, of which it has been said a city of three hundred thousand people could be built on the floor of its crater. At Wailuku we were given a luau (a native feast), and here the proverbial hospitality of the Hawaiians was clearly demonstrated. It was a feast "fit for the gods," composed exclusively of native dishes, which were all cooked underground and which were most palatable. From Wailuku we drove thirty-six miles in automobiles through pineapple and sugar plantations to the town of Lahaina; here we were given the church to play in. The plantation owners built us a stage, furnished us with the necessary equipment and two special trains to bring the natives to see our performance. From there we caught the steamer back to Honolulu, after two weeks of the most delightful outing any of us had ever experienced.

In conclusion I may add that the people of the Hawaiian Islands received my company and myself with such beautiful enthusiasm and gave us such a delightful time that upon the urgent request of some of the prominent citizens Mr. McRae has arranged to play a return date of four weeks on our trip around the world, which begins next October.

## JAPANESE LAWYER WANTS TO PRACTISE

Arthur K. Ozawa, born in Hawaii of Japanese parents, will probably be the only Japanese lawyer in America admitted to practise law, if his application for admission to the bar of the Territory of Hawaii is granted.

In his application Ozawa states that he is thirty-three years of age, born in Hawaii of Japanese parents, a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, admitted to the bar in that State and desirous of practicing in Hawaii.

Several years ago there was another Japanese lawyer in Honolulu, Katsura Keijiro, Japanese born, but he died in 1901.

## SALOONKEEPER KLEMMER'S INTERPRETER A DRUNK

Saloonkeeper Klemmer mounted the soap box rostrum yesterday about noon and spoke against prohibition. His arguments were not arguments as evidenced by his concluding remark, as follows:

"If you vote yes, you are not men; if you vote no, then you are men."

Paloka, the famous chanter, who has been a wreck from drink for the last few years, was on the soap box with Klemmer and interpreted his remarks, accompanying them with a hula dance.

# Prospects for Victory Is Bright

(Continued from Page One.)

of the fact that the story has been put into busy circulation that a vote "no" means a vote against the saloon, the direct opposite of the truth, it is expected that these workers will have their work cut out in setting misled voters right.

With the head of the brewery and other liquor men's association leaders in the dark background of the bandstand, the anti-prohibition mass meeting at Ala Park was held last night, an audience of nearly as great proportions being present as on the preceding night when the prohibitionists held the boards. But all arrangements for introduction of speakers was left to John Wise, the paid Man-Friday of the association, and as soon as the first speaker was announced the leaders faded away in the darkness. With music by the Hawaiian band and the Kailua quintet club, amusement was afforded between speeches. On the stand were Mayor Fern, C. W. Ashford, Charley Clark, Keawehehaku, Link McCandless, T. J. Ryan and many Hawaiians, the chairman being Kanekoa of the Inter-Island company.

## Mayor Fern on Fence.

Mayor Fern began his address by referring to the board of health statistics with reference to deaths from tuberculosis and from alcoholism, and proposing that if the prohibitionists really wanted prohibition they should have announced that they not only wanted to save the Hawaiians, but the Portuguese, Chinese and all other nationalities. Had they said that they wanted to save all these people then he would have been a prohibitionist, but when the advocates of prohibition only desired to save the Hawaiians he could not be a prohibitionist. However, the mayor refrained from advising the audience from voting against prohibition, neither did he advise them to vote for prohibition.

"It is not fair for them to say 'save the Hawaiians' only," said the mayor. "If they say save the Portuguese and Chinese and all the people, then I would be a prohibitionist. The other way is not fair. This is my own motto to be here tonight."

## Alcohol Takes Off Some.

"They are talking about the Hawaiians dying off because they are drinking alcohol. They don't say, however, that white men die off because of alcohol. They die too because they drink gin and alcohol. Here is the report of the board of health for 1908 and 1909. If that it says is false, then I am talking false. They say that there were only five people who died of alcoholism in one year in Honolulu and five on all the other Islands. That makes ten for one year. And in this same book they tell about the people who died of tuberculosis in one year—168 in Honolulu; 92 on Hawaii; 33 on Kauai, and 54 on Maui, or 347 all told in one year. If that was the question today, to save the people who are dying off from tuberculosis, I would support it."

## Up to the Voters.

"But when it comes to the liquor question, to say that they are dying off, I don't think it is liquor that is killing them off. I know what is killing off the Hawaiians—it is hunger. How can they have enough when they are earning only \$4 a week. How do you expect the Hawaiians to live on that? We are importing immigrants year in and year out, but here we have people in our own Territory, who can go to the plantations to work. But do our people get work there? No. That is the real reason of our Hawaiian race dying out."

"If we can only give the Hawaiians twenty-four days work every month they will not die off. These immigrants are taking away their work on the waterfront and everywhere. That is what kills the Hawaiians."

"Gentlemen, this question is up to you to decide upon. Tomorrow is the day. I am not going to tell you how to vote. It is up to you and up to every voter to decide that."

"But whatever you do, don't stay at home. Go to the polls and vote the way you want."

## Ashford a Backslider.

Clarence W. Ashford was the next speaker. He lugged in the '95 revolution by pointing to the prison to show where he was confined as a political prisoner and used the worn-old arguments to arouse the sentiments and feelings of the Hawaiians. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he was a backslider, that when he was young and before he came to Hawaii he had been a temperance man, but after coming here and residing here for thirty years, he had changed his mind, and was opposed to prohibition, because when he went home in the afternoon, hot and tired, he knew he could go straight to his icechest and get a cold bottle of beer out and feel happy, and when the audience laughed, he said he had apparently struck a popular chord, and remarked "You have all been there before." He added that he and all his audience wanted to go home next week and next year and so on and find a cold bottle of beer in the icechest.

## Minority Trying to Rule.

Ashford argued that this was a community, differing from others where the people drank liquor in greater or less quantities, and when you try to run things with a minority, the majority should have the right to take away rights by a comparatively small vote. He said there was a population in the Islands of about 200,000, and about 13,000 were voters, which is a percentage of about 6 1/2. Perhaps 10,000 will turn out to vote today. This he considered was an unreasonable and absurd thing where a little over 5 per cent of the population was managing things. In other words, 2 1/2 men were telling what the other 97 1/2 men out of a hundred should do,

whether or not they shall use liquor.

At one time he thought prohibition was a moral, logical and legal thing, but he had changed, and it was not for this country. He ridiculed the idea of the prohibitionists saying that a vote for anti-prohibition was a vote for the saloons. There was no question of saloons or no saloons.

## Saloonless Kauai.

He claimed there was a workable liquor law in vogue, in which communities could declare for local option, and the commissioners can shut up the saloons if they see fit. He referred to the Kauai situation, where they have no saloons at all, but he did not say that liquor could be bought in as large quantities as before. The commissioners on Kauai found it legal to close the saloons, he said. He said, however, he was not going into the question of whether it was desirable to close the saloons. However, it could be done, and prohibition was not needed to do it.

He played on sentiment to show how many people were raising grapes in this land of sunshine and showers—grapes from which wine is being made for sale—and how the growers would go into bankruptcy if prohibition passed. They should be protected to make grapes into wine, and the person who bought and paid for the wine to drink should be allowed to drink it, if he does it in moderation and does no harm to any one else.

## Old Issues Lugged In.

He went into a long talk about the "inordinate love for Hawaiians" which he said the prohibitionist element professed to have. He said this was absurd and ridiculous. It only came when election came around. "I have known that element for nearly thirty years," he shouted, "and I have never observed any evidence of this abounding love for the Hawaiians." And then he spoke of the '95 affair to prove it—the old, old argument to play upon the feelings of the voters. The reference to the "love for Hawaiians" brought expressions of kokuna from Link McCandless, Link never indulging in any expressions of love for the Hawaiians while on his campaign tours.

"There are, perhaps, a few worthless kannuks," said Mr. Ashford, "who show a weakness for liquor, as do white men."

## Men Who Are Paid.

He then went on to say that there was one feature of the local situation which he disliked, and that was that it was not headed by local people, but had to import a "malihini" as much as any other place. He said his name was Woolley. He referred continually to Mr. Woolley as "a man for Christ for a cash consideration," and seemed to regard the cash proposition as particularly offensive, although John Wise, who is a colonel "for a cash consideration" for the liquor interests, was sitting behind him.

However, with regard to local residents, Mr. Ashford said he had no criticism to make of them. Mr. Thurston has given himself a great deal of study and trouble to convince the people, but he (Ashford) had not been convinced. Other speakers followed, giving arguments in true Hawaiian oratorical style.

## GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC PROPOSED

Governor W. Frear Investigated Unique Idea in New York.

ITHACA, New York, July 1.—Governor W. F. Frear, of the Hawaiian Islands, accompanied by Mrs. Frear, arrived in the city on the early morning train today and was met at the station by his uncle, Alexander Frear, of West Hill. They have been at New Haven, Connecticut, where Yale University conferred a degree on Governor Frear, who is an alumnus.

The party were driven to the Clinton House where breakfast was served. Governor and Mrs. Frear made a short call on several relatives in this city, and at about 1 o'clock, accompanied by Alexander Frear, went to the latter's farm on West Hill, about four miles from the city.

Governor Frear intends to make a brief but careful study of the workings of the George Junior Republic with a view of establishing a similar system of juvenile reform in the Hawaiian Islands. He was a member of an automobile party which visited the George Junior Republic at Freeville this afternoon.

It is highly probable that the George Junior Republic system will be adopted in Uncle Sam's western islands. Should this be done it will mean much for William B. George, the founder. Although republics have been established in various states, none has been started outside of the United States.

## WILLIAM H. SMITH LOSES HIS WIFE

Claiming on the witness stand yesterday afternoon that her husband, William H. Smith, manager of the Manufacturers' Shoe Company, met her on the street in front of his store, slapped her in the face, loaded her in a hack and took her down to the waterfront, where he administered another castigation, and then best her badly when he got home, Annie Smith was yesterday granted a divorce by Judge Robinson. Her story of her married life with Smith presents him in a decidedly unfavorable light.

No alimony was granted or asked for. It is understood that a partition of the property has already been made, by which Mrs. Smith gets about \$25,000. Smith is now in Boston, his native home.